BRITISH PACKET

AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

Printed No. 62, calle Santa Clara, and published every Saturday at 2 o'clock P. M. at No. 71 calle REPRESENTANTES, where Subscriptions are received, and advertisements and communications may be left

Price $40 per Quarter, delivered in Town by the Carriers: and $45 per Quarter when remitted to any Foreign Port by the Office: it being understood that they will be punctually forwarded by every opportunity.—Single number $4.

Advertisements received and inserted till Friday at noon, with the greatest care and attention, at the following rates.—Not exceeding six lines, one insertion $3; and each subsequent insertion 12 rials. Those exceeding six lines, 4 rials per line for the first, and 2 for each subsequent insertion. Notices from the National Authorities, Consular Notices on subjects of general interest, Notices as to Public Schools, Churches, Hospitals, Benevolent and Beneficient Societies, etc., Gratis.

No. 1,561. **BUENOS AYRES, Saturday, September, 20 1856.** **Established in 1826.**

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES.

The recent murderous attack made on Senator Sumner, of Massachussetts, by Senator Brooks, of South Carolina, was the subject of a warm discussion in the Senate on the 27th ult. While several Senators excused Brooks, one, named Toombs, declared that he entirely approved the attack, and Mr. Butler, Brook's colleague, maintained the same sentiment. Mr. Wade said:—"When he heard it stated that on this floor an assassin like, cowardly attack had been made upon a man unarmed, having no power to defend himself, and that he had been stricken down and almost murdered, and then heard a senator avow that he approved such conduct, it became a matter of some interest and importance to all the members of this body, and especially the minority. A brave man could not defend himself against such an attack as this, and might be overpowered by numbers; "but, overpowered or not, live or die," said he, "I will vindicate the rights of liberty of debate and the freedom of discussion so long as I live. If the principle announced here is to prevail, let us come armed for the combat. Although you are four to one, I am here to meet you. A man can die in no better cause than in the vindication of the rights of debate on this floor. If these are the principles that are approved by a majority, and become one part and parcel of the law of Congress, let it be understood." Mr. Wilson, while remarking that Mr. Sumner had been stricken down by a brutal, murderous, and cowardly assault, was interrupted by Mr. Butler with the exclamation, "You are a liar." The conversation was summarily arrested by the admonition of the speaker.

The House of Representatives of the common wealth of Massachusetts have passed, by a majority of 187 against 23, resolutions stigmatising the attack on the Hon. Charles Sumner, one of the States's representatives in congress, as "an assault which no provocation could justify—brutal and cowardly in itself—a gross breach of parliamentary privelege—a ruthless attack on the liberty of speech—an outrage of the decencies of civilised life—and an indignity on the Commonwealth of Massachusetts."—The students and professors of Amherst College have met and passed some strong resolutions respecting the outrage, afterwards hanging and burning Brooks in effigy. Meantime this quarrel puts out of sight and out of mind, the quarrel with Britain; and the President's purpose in aggravating that dispute will be so far baffled. Every man in Massachussets is repeating to himself and his neighbour that the blood of their representative now stains the Senate floor, and not all the water of the Potomac can wash it out. The next thing thing said is that there is nothing for it but the discomfiture of the slave policy, or separatian from it; and that this will be the upshot, whether now or ten years hence.

The intelligence from the Territory of Kansas is of civil war. The contending parties are the Free-Soilers, who have settled in the country with the view of preventing its becoming one of the Slave States, and the Pro-Slavery men from Missouri and other States. Lawrence is the abode of the Free Soil men; and Lawrence has been destroyed. The accounts of the outbreak are rather confused, but they are rendered intelligible by what had taken place previously. The news from Kansas last week was, that from 800 to 1,200 armed Missourians, with several pieces of cannon, were encamped in the vicinity of Lawrence, by command of the United States Marshal: their avowed purpose being to compel the people of that town to acknowledge the territorial laws—in other words, give up all resistance to the establishment of slavery. There were at this time 1500 men in Lawrence, armed with "Sharp's rifles" and having two pieces of artillery, who were said to have erected breast works, and given notice that they would resist all attempts at arrest. The latter statement, however, is not correct. When the Marshal sent notice that every man against whom a process had been issued must be surrendered, the people of Lawrence held a meeting and passed a rosolution, which they forwarded to the Marshal, stating that any person acting under him, would be allowed to execute a process against any inhabitant of Lawrence, and if called on they would serve as a posse in aiding the arrest. They claimed to be law-abiding, order-loving citizens, and asked to be protected from the threatened violence of the Missourians. To this the Marshall replied, that he did not believe the promises of the people of Lawrence; that he regarded them as rebels and traitors; and that they should know his demands when he came. On the 21st of May, a Deputy Marshal, with a posse of ten men, entered the town of Lawrence, and summoned four of the inhabitants to assist him in making arrests. No resistance was made, and the prisoners were removed without any attempt to molest their captors. Soon afterwards Mr. Sheriff Jones made his appearance and demanded that all the arms in the town should be delivered up to him. Accounts vary as to what was then done. One report says that the arms were delivered up, but this does not tally with what took place afterwards. The citizens, finding that Sheriff Jones was bringing up his forces, supported by artillery, fled from Lawrence, with their wives and families, leaving Jones in possession; and then the town was burnt to the ground.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday morning—The Canada has arrived from Boston, with dates from New York to the 3rd instant, and from Boston to the 4th. She brings 141 passengers, and specie to the value of 542,651 dollars.

The *New York Herald* states that a message from the President, informing Congress that he had ceased to hold intercourse with the British Minister, was presented to the Senate on Thursday. Mr. Crampton, and the British Consuls at New York, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati, have been officially notified of their dismissal.

With regard to Kansas, the same journal says:—"From the startling telegrafic despatches, and heartrending corrspondence, we are able to glean the simple facts, only that the Free State Hotel at Lawrence, and the building adjoining, in which were the printing materials of a defunct weekly Journal, called the *Herald of Freedom*, were destroyed by fire by a party of Sheriff Jone's men, who had gone into the town for the purpose of making arrests. This is the sum and snbstance of the flaming statements from the focal point of the border troubles."

CONFESSION OF PALMER.

AT the ordinary meeting of the visiting justices of Stafford Jail on Thursday the Rev. Mr Goodacre, the chaplain of the prision pretented a report respecting his interview with the late convict William Palmer. The report is made up of extracts from the diary of the rev gentleman. No order has been given respecting the publishing of it. We understand that the chaplain found Palmer not ufrequently suffering intense mental agony. He was particularly so on the Thursday morning previous to his execution. The rev. gentleman gave him the best advice he could, showing the distinction between private sins and public crimes, and pointed out that the latter demanded a confession before man. Palmer seemed to feel the force of the chaplain's remarks and made use of the remarkable words—"If it is necessary for my soul's sake to confess this murder, I ought also to confess the others;" adding, after a short pause, "I mean my wife and brother." He then threw himself on the pallet in the cell, and buried his face in the clothes. The chaplain proceeded to ask him whether he was guilty of the murder of his wife. Palmer made no reply. The Rev. gentleman then asked him whether he was guilty of the murder of his brother. A significant silence again betokened the prisoner's guilt; and when the chaplain could not forbear uttering the ejaculatory prayer "The Lord have mercy on you" he responded with a deep sigh. He shortly afterwards somewhat rallied, and evidently calling to mind what had passed, observed to the chaplain that he must not take advantage of what he had said, for he had neither denied or admitted his guilt. An application has been made to the chaplain for permission to publish the report or some of the extracts. Palmer's house at Rugeley is still unoccupied, and there appears to be very little chance of a tenant being obtained for it. It belongs to the Earl of Lichfield, and it is said that a short time ago, in a conversation with a gentleman residing at Rugeley, upon the subject of what was tó be done with the building, it was said that the best course would be to pull it down; to which his lordship replied that he was almost of the same opinion, and he was very much inclined to act upon it. Palmer's mother and son still occupy the cottage at Rugeley. The building is, as has, before been stated, directly opposite the churchyard, and the grave of the unhappy young man Cook can be distinctly seen from the front windows.

PALMER'S JURY—The twelve tradesmen who formed Palmer's jury have memorialised the Lords of the Treasury for some compensation being allowed them for the loss they sustained in being kept away from their respective business during the protracted trial of Palmer at the Central Criminal Court.

THE DANGER ARISING FROM POISON PANICS.

(From the London Daily News.)

A crime of great magnitude never fails to affect the popular imagination in some way or other which leaves permanent effects not apparently connected with the crime; and no amount of experience seems to have instructed society as to 'the best or worst use of such an impression. Sometimes the nature of the act excites to imitation, through vividness of imagination and of wonder; and, conversely, the odious character of the deed generates a disease of social suspicion, and causes a wide imputation of crime aganist innocent persons. Sometimes a brute, who is as selfish and vain as brutal, depraves the public morality by boasting of crimes which he never perpetrated, while pretending to the heroic character in the last scene of his life. . . . . . When the murderer is not a hero, he tries hard to be a saint; and as the lower part of the press has been usually more or less to blame in the first case, the weaker part of the religous world have been so in the other. Since Dr. Dodd, who fully expected to be in heaven before Dr. Johnion, there have been plenty of wretches who have regarded or pretended to regard, the drop as the gate of heaven. Public good sense has of late risen up so much against this folly and blasphemy that we may hope it has been checked for a time. We are less confident about another danger, consequent on such a crime as Palmer's; and what we now say upon it is under no sudden impulse, but the result of six months' attentive watching of the effects of his particular crime; and of a steady and prolonged observation of its social effects of any peculiarly notorious crime. The danger is in all such cases, and especially in that of murder by poison of seeing the crime where it does not exist. Not only did a morbid propensity to imitation cause murder by Burking after the detection of Burke and Hare, but all sorts of stories were afloat when any one was missing for a longer or shorter time; or when anything strange was observed in the manners or way of life of any poor creature who could possibly be suspected of the pitch plastering which was the nightmare of the day. When once a sorcerer or witch was brought before the public gaze, sorcery was seen by all eyes wherever théy turned. Nature and human life are full of mysteries; and in such seasons all mystery was witchcraft. In the same way, as the greatest of mysteríes has ever been the human frame so "fearfully and wonderfully made," medicines have, in all ages, been imposing to the popular imagination; and if medicines, how much poisons! It appears that there never was a great poisoning case yet which did not produce a great crop of suspicious of other poisonings. During the winter we must all have observed, and with more concern than surprise, the number of cases in which buried were dug up, and very innecent peoole were suspected of murder. Here a farmer, there a schoolmaster, here a neighbour, there a spouse or parent—was pointed out to popular suspicion; and after all there was no ground whatever for any doubt of the death having been caused by any but the natural causes assigned at the time. It is to be hoped—we wish we could say we expect it—that there will be no more of this, now that a poisoning case by strychnine has been investigated more fully and effectually than any mode of poisoning ever was before.

Discussing the morality of the betting world the *Spectator* remarks—"Palmer's case has disclosed to society at large an unexpected view of what is vulgarly called 'fast life.' We knew already that certain sporting centres were not the centres of virtue; but we were prepared to put liberal constructions upon the resort of a Lord George Beutinck or an Admiral Rous, who have used meritorious exertions to improve the morals of the sporting classes. We knew how imperfect had been the success of these endeavóurs: but we did not know the extent to which the irregularities of Newmarket or Shrewsbury might run. It is evident from this case that there are many grades between a Palmer and a Cook, but that all within that range are tainted; that all are liable to that descent in vice which is easy but rapid, is marked by the steps of dishonest borrowing, forgery, and murder, and leads straight down into the inferual depths to which Palmer went. We discovered from the same case the ready, vast and multiplied facilities that are placed at the service of those classes for ruining themselves, and for dragging others with them.

BUENOS AYRES

As it is probable the Camilla may not arrive in time for our present number, we give a translation of the principal European news that have reached us in anticipation of the regular Mail, via Rio Janeiro and Montevideo. We extract from

the *Nacional* of Montevideo of the 16th inst., which says:

By the French war steamer Bisson that left Rio Janeiro on the 7th, and arrived here on the night of the 14th, we have received the European news brought to Rio, first by the French "Franc Comtois", of the Havre line, that arrived on the 1st inst., with dates from Paris to the 1st. of August, and from Lisbon to the 17th; and afterwards by the British Packet "Tyne", of the Southampton line, that arrived on the 5th, with dates from London te the 9th August, from Paris to the 8th, Madrid to the 9th, and Lisbon to the 13th.

Spain.

It may be said that Spain is completely pacified, the popular resistance having been everywhere put down.

General O'Donnell, who effected this by the union and concert of the Military Chiefs, by the discipline of the regular troops, that hardly anywhere fraternised cordially with the people, began to feel his inability to dominate the situation after the victory.

General Serrano was designated for the embassy to Paris, in the room of Sr. Olozaga.

The Duque of Victoria had his parting interview with Her Majesty on the 4th, and on the 6th retired to Logroño.

here is a continued promotion and condecoration of the generals and officers, who took a prominent part in the defence of the present order of things.

It is impossible yet to predict what policy the new Government may adopt. It is already surmised that the Constituent Congress will not again assemble, and that the National Militia will be dissolved by a decree.

The progresistas attempted a demonstration at Barcelona, but were unsuccessful. It happened otherwise at Zaragosa, where General Guerra, a declared partisan of Espartero, revolted against the Government, and formed a Junta. Eighty six members of the Cortes were already assembled there, where it was proposed to concentrato all the forces of the opposition.

The leaders of the Progresistas at Zaragosa, after five days of an armistice, had capitulated, General Dulce, commander of the Government forces that besieged the town. Lord Howden the British Ambassador in Spain, who had obtained leave of absence on account of his health, was ordered by his Goverument to return inmediately to his post at Madrid, passing by Zaragosa in his route.

The first act of the new Spanish revolution is therefore terminated. The Capital of Aragon was the only place of importance that had not yet submitted to the new order of things. O'Donnell now enters on the 2 phase of the movement.

O'Donnell is at present the sole umpire of the destinies of Spain.

Prince Louis Napoleon, who was in Spain, received orders from his government to return immediately to France.

The French forces that were in march towards the frontier were ordered to retreat, and it was reported that the Emperor Napoleon had sent a note to Madrid, expressed in very energetic terms, observing to the Government that it would be very iuexpedient to attempt any measure not strictly constitutional.

Opposed to the liberal policy of the Duke of Victoria, the French Government prohibits the journals that inculcate and maintain that policy from crossing the frontier. The Government journals are the only sources, to which the French journals have access.

Meanwhile the Moniteur publishes an article on the fall of Espartero, which is unquestionably the expression of the views of the Emperor Napoleon. In it, besides attacking the Spanish coterie, the Duke of Victory is also acrimoniously censured.

Narvaez and all the Spanish Generals of the moderate party that were in France, have started for Spain.

Search has been made in the neighbourhood of Bayonne to discover the Infante D. Juan, who is said to be lurking thereabouts and ready to enter Spain. Meanwhile only the brothers Hierros have taken the field in Old Castile, with 12 or 15 Carlists, that have escaped all the persecutions.

France.

The Emperor Napoleon remained at Pombiers whence he would shortly start for Saint Cloud.

It was currently reported that on the birthday of the Count of Paris, on which he would complete his 18th year, a great Orleanist Congress would assemble at Franckfort to decide on the future course to be followed by the party.

On the 1st of August, Marshal Pellisier arrived at Marseilles, where he was received with great enthusiasm. General Rouget, Adjutant of the Emperor, delivered to him in the name of the Emperor, the patent that confers on him the title of Duke.

Immense sums are being collected, especially in England, in favor of those who suffered from the inundations. The Queen of Greece subscribed 100,000 francs, and the Virrey of Egypt 30,000.

Although the Moniteur contradicts the report, that the Emperor would repair to a neighbouring point to have an interview with the Emperor of Austria, it is certain that the idea is not yet abandoned. This interview will be relative to the affairs of Italy, and there is nothing to prevent their personal accord, strictly united as both are in a common policy of extermination against factious principles.

It is affirmed that Louis Napoleon will avail himself of the presence of Cardinal Patrizzi in Paris, to treat directly with him respecting his consecration by the Pope; and it is added that the Prelate promised to use his good offices to influence the mind of His Holiness, the more in that the Chief of the Church had signified his wishes on the point.

It is said that Abbot Bonaparte will shortly be promoted to the dignity of Bishop; and it is even added that he may be appointed assistant and successor to the Bishop of Marseilles.

The law passed by the Chambers for the system of railroads at the Pyrenees has been sanctioned.

It is said that the visit of Count Walewski to Germany is for the purpose of preventing the marriage of the Princess Matilde with Prince Demidoff.

The grand Duchess of Baden has returned to Carlsruhe and a princess of Wurtemberg will shortly occupy the same apartments at Saint Cloud.

Queen Cristina was at Trouville, enjoying the baths.

England.

Nothing new had taken place in London. The rumoured visit of Queen Victoria to Lisbon has been officially contradicted.

The British Government has accepted the proposal of the Cabinet of Washington for a settlement of the Central American differences. These propositions are the following:

San Juan will be a free port, under the sovereignty of Nicaragua; the Indians of Mosquito, will be concentrated on a distinctly defined territory; England will restore the Bay Islands to Honduras, and Belize will remain in the power of England with the boundaries it had in 1850; and finally, a tract will be marked off across the isthmus for a communication between the two oceans.

The motion of Lord John Russell, that the Government should be required to declare the course it intended to persue with regard to the suggestions of the Congress of Paris respecting the affairs of Italy, was rejected by the House of Commons.

In Paris the news of the fall of Espartero was received with satisfaction; in London with regret.

The mission of French troops to the frontier called forth an interpelation in the British Parliament; to which Lord Palmerston replied, that he saw no cause for a French intervention in the internal affairs of Spain, nor was there any reason to apprehend that the French Emperor would interfere.

Australia continued remitting gold, at the rate of 100 tons yearly.

On the 14th of July the Queen reviewed 14,000 troops at Aldershott, on their return from the Crimea.

The British Parliament was closed on the 28th July. The Queen attended in person; the speech was read by the lord Chancellor.

It is a document remarkabiy laconic, as regards the questions in which Great Britain is at present interested.

Russia.

The coronation of the Czar was postponed till the 7th of September, to allow time for the feasts that were being prepared for the occasion, for which the authorities of Moscow alone had voted 50,000 rubles.

The Grand Duke Constantine was organizing a new steam squadron. One of his adjutants was at Bordeaux examining its arsenals.

An army of 40.000 Russians under the command of General Chuteff; was in march against the Kurds of Armenia.

The cholera continued its ravages at St. Petersburg.

A rumour was in circulation of a misunderstanding between the Turks and the Russians, ón account of the occupation of the Island of Las Serpientes in the Danube.

18,000 Russians had entered Kars.

Baron Talleyrand, the French Plenipotentiary for the reorganization of the Principalities, had arrived at Bucharest.

Russia intended to deliver up Kars, and had commenced to fortify the Island of Las Serpientes, at the mouth of the Danube, and it is added that in consequence of this proceeding, the British Squadron of the Mediterranean had received orders to assemble in the Black Sea. Nevertheless it was affirmed at the latest dates, that the Russian Government had issued peremptory orders for the evacuation of the Island of Las Serpientes, and the delivery of Kars.

The Russian Government had disbanded the militia corps, and was engaged in the reorganization of the army and marine.

Portugal.

Public tranquility at Lisbon had been interrupted for three days [on the 9th, 10th and 11th,] in consequence of the dearth of provisions. On the night of the 13th the Government resolved to check the populace, and in less than an hour it succeeded in restoring tranquility in the City. The cholera was less violent at Lisbon.

Sweden.

Russia begins to recover its ancient influence in Sweden. The Court was disquieted by a projected marriage between the Grand Duke Nicholas and a Princess of Baden, whose mother belongs to the family of Waza.

Turkey.

The difficulties of the Ottoman Government were daily on the increase, in consequence of the ill will and violence of the old Turks.

The insurrection at Mecca has been suppressed.

United States.

Disorders were on the increase in the United States. The Legislative Assembly of Kansas, a majority of which was opposed to slavery, had been dissolved á la Cromwell, that is, at the point of the bayonet. On the 3d of July Colonel Sumner presented himself at the head of a force of Federal troops, in the Assembly of Topeka,

The liberal party had to yield to force.

From the *New York Herald*, we extract the following statistics of the journals that advocate the presidential cause.

Buchanan is supported by 105 journals, of these 55 are northern and 50 southern.

Fremont has 122 on his side, of these 120 are northern and 2 southern. The greater number are of the whig party.

Fillmore is supported only by 47; of which 13 are northern and 34 southern.

Those of German descent will be nearly equally divided for the support of Buchanan and Fremont.

Brazil.

The baron del Parana, Sr. Carneiro Leao, died in Rio Janeiro, on the morning of the 3d. The body was interred with all the pomp corresponding to his exalted station.

The ministry in consequence had addressed H. M. requesting the acceptance of their resignations, to which his majesty did not acceed, deciding that the minister of War, Marquis Caxias should assume the Presidency of the Conncil.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs declared in the Chamber of Deputies, that the policy of the present ministry would be the same as that which its members had followed under the presidency of the Marquis of Parana.

Mr. Scarlett, British Envoy extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near that Court, had arrived at Rio Janeiro.

The Russian Government has appointed Mr. Glinka, in the same capacity.

River Plate Produce.

We have not seen formal quotations, but report says that hides have been sold in the London market at 8 1/4d and 8 1/2d aud tallow at 52s 6d; adding that wool had rather declined. The cause of the advance is ascribed to the abundance of money in the London Market.

Northern Frontier.

Rumours of various kinds have kept public attention fixed on that quarter. Of the reported preparations at the Rosario for an invasion on this State, we find no confirmation whatever, and we believe no movement of either troops or officers has taken place as yet.

Respecting the late Indian iuvasion very little Official has been published; and the extent of their depradations is matter of surmise. The certainty is they have retired with their booty without any serious molestation; and unless prompt and decisive measures are taken by the authorities we may expect a repetition of these daring and hitherto successful inroads.

With a view to these arrangements, the Minister of War set out on Monday; and, it is said, will shortly be followed by General Hornos, who will take the command in Chief of that division.

News from Fort Mercedes to the 9th inst., report all quiet in that neighbourhood.

Southern Frontier.

On thursday a reinforcement of troops started from town, under the inmediate command of Colonel Jose Diaz, and will be followed early in the ensuing week by the new Commander-in-Chief, General Escalada.

Their destination is the Azul; and much is expected from the energy and prestige of the gallant veteran, and the reputation of the experienced Officers by whom he is accompanied. Among these we observe the sons of Díaz, Granada, Conesa, Rodriguez, Garcia, &c. &c.

Public Funds.

On Tuesday evening the Senate sanctioned the bill authorising the creation of ten million of Public Funds, to meet the deficit of the present year.

Public Lands.

The General Assembly has also passed the bill that allows the Government to dispose of 100 square leagues of land inside of the Salado.

The discussion of this measure gave rise to some very stormy debates in the House of Representatives; and we apprehend other difficulties and complications in carrying it out: but it is needless to anticipate the evil day.

Latest from the Rosario.

On the arrival of the steamer Asuncion, yesterday, a variety of rumours got afloat. Among others it was said, that General Lopez of Santa Fé, had resolutely opposed the idea of an invasion of this State; and that in consequence Lagos and Bustos, had retreated to Entre-Rios.

Another version was, that Santa Fé and Corrientes had both declared against the National Government.

We find no confirmation of either rumour; but they had the effect of bringing down ounces to 339 dols.; which will leave some speculators in a quandary.

Gas Company.

The Committee of management has presented a full and lucid statement of the undertaking; the brilliant success of which is now beyond all doubt. In our next we will endeavour to give a full account of this important document; that reflects equal credit on the Committee and the country

Santa Fé.

On the 6th of September General Juan Pablo Lopez was elected Governor of Santa Fé, and the 7th was appointed for his Official installation.

Subsequently an interview took place in one of the Islands of the Paraná, between the Provincial Governor and the National President, at which it is said every thing was marked with the greatest harmony and cordiality.

Dr. Seguí has since been named Minister General; and to all appearance the Santafecinians in general are pleased with the new order of things.

Hurricane.

On the 9th the Rosario had suffered a fearful hurricane; causing much damage in the suburbs, and upwards of 20 vessels in the port had suffered more or less.

Diplomatic.

The Ministers of France and Sardinia had been publicly received at the Paraná.

Wholesale Speculation.

D. Jose Gregorio Lezama, has offered to purchase the 10 millions of public funds at 80 per cent; that is, fully 6 per cent more than the minimum price fixed by the law of their creation. It turns out however that the Government has no direct power to dispose of said funds, the law providing that they shall be transferred to the Bank. This is to be regretted, in the first place as the private offer is more advantageous; and in the second place it would have left the capital of the Bank more at liberty to meet the exigencies of the market. In view of this we thiuk the law ought at once to be reconsidered and modified, as regards this particular point.

COMMUNICATED.

To the Editor of the British Pabket.

Sir:

The letter from which Mr, Coleman quotes in his communication of to-day, was written in the strictest confidence: was accepted as such in writing. In publishing it, the addressee dishonoured his signature, and himself, by a most disgraceful breach of trust.

The good taste, and the sense of decorum of a gentleman, would have prevented him from making use of knowledge obtained from such a circumstance, as that availed of by Mr. Henry G. Coleman to indicate, publicly, his connection with the *clique* who are thus annoying me and outraging your subscribers.

What I stated however in confidence, and without any expectation of seeing published, I am not the less prepared to prove, not by "public denials," "premature exposures," "respective characters" or other such fanfaronade; but simply by *documents*. But the columns of a newspaper are not the place for such discussions: and I beg to suggest to Mr. Coleman, the propriety of his naming an arbitrator without further delay, as peremptorily ordered by the Tribunal of Commerce on the 23d ulto.; after my third presentation, accusing him of contempt of court, for not baving previously fulfilled its providences.

Mr. Coleman will then have an opportunity of vindicating himself from all charges in a more creditable manner than by writing quasi facetious and incoherent skits for the British Packet.

I also avail of this occasion, to express my determination not to enter into a public controversy with Mr. Coleman, till he has paid to me the sum of 27,859 dollars, to which on the 21st April, he was condemned by our first arbitrators, ["without prejudice to the responsa-"bilities which will gravitate upon him from a "more detained investigation of Mr. Nuttall's "claims." Mr. Coleman, "having given only a "part of the explanations urgently required "from him, refusing to attend the meetings, "and to grant an extension of time,"] and which he refuses to do, on the paltry plea, that the award was not given within the period conceded to the arbitrators; thus casting a slur upon their good faith, and impugning their integrity.

I am Sir,

Your obt. Servant

GEORGE T. NUTTALL.

Buenos Ayces, September 16th, 1856.

To the Editor of the British Packet,

Sir.

In return for Mr. G. T. Nuttall's suggestion, I would recommend when he writes for publication to adhere a little more to the truth; then he would save himself from the odium that must sooner or later attach to one, who so wilfully departs from it. It is false that I owe him the amount he states, as well as not having named my arbitrator, for such nomination took place on the 2d inst., two weeks previous to the publication of his letter; and as regards, the amount he claims, if it had been decided against me, the "Tribunal would have ordered its execution, instead of complying with my demand for a new arbitration.

I remain

Your obedient servant:

Henry G. Coleman.

Buenos Aires, September 19 1856.

Exehange.—September 20th.

Patriot Doubloons................	$	336
Do do highest during the week.		368
Do do lowest do do..		332

Market extremely unsettled.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

ARRIVALS.

September 12th.

Pampero, British steamer, D. Soutar, from Montevideo 11th inst., with 6 packages 4 boxes and 1 cask merchandise, 55 reams paper. Passengers 76.

Canrobert, French ship, 836 tons, Daigre, from Havre 12th July, Montevideo 11th inst., to Binoud and Lafourcade, with 40,000 tiles, 100 boxes brandy, 6 do wine, 65 baskets champagne, 40 jars and 20 half do butter, 104 packages and 11 boxes merchandise, 1 plough. passengers 239.

Sophia, Swedish brig, 164 tons, T. L. Soderstrom, foom Bahia 10th August, to D. T. Visser and Co., with 251 pipes caña; 36 half do and 55 barrels 1800 bundles piassaba, 1 box and 1 barrel plants, á47 do and 47 bags bags bags sugar, 10,000 cigars, 12,000 pieces fire wood

September 13th.

Constitucion, National steamer, S. Fidanza, from Montevideo 12th inst., with 13 boxes merchandise, 1 machine, 1 packaga samples, Passengers 93.

Correbo II., Sardinian polacre barque, 258 tons, S. Zino, from Genoa 8th July, Montevideo 11th inst., to B. Viale and Co., with 130 barrels rice, 50 casks and 100 boxes oil, 50 do muscatel wine, 50 do absynth, 25 do vermouth, 74 barrels peas, 24 do vinegar, 226 bales brown wrapping paper, 425 qq. puzolana, 318 barrels merchandise, 14 packages and 1 box do, 400 boxes vermicelli, 5 do silks, 1 do velvet, 24 chairs, Passengers 82.

Texian, British brig, 191 tons, G. Quine, from Antwerp 6th June, Montevideo 11th inst., to J. B. Vignal, with 148 barrels sugar, 154 boxes blue, 43 do cologne water, 60 packages gin, 23 rolls cordage, 200 boxes glass, 12 do chocolate, 2 do sail cloth, 951 do 65 packages 51 bales and 201 barrels merchandise, 108 do zinc, 270 do nails, 9 packages samples.

Racine, French ship, 469 tons, Delaunay, from Havre 21st July, to Llavallol and Sons, with 100 boves cordials, 100 bags rice, 40 boards, 110,000 tiles, 14 rolls cordage, 20 barrels ochre, 18 do cheese, 111 sets trunks, 30 baskets champagne, 16 bales absynth, 11 do and 6 boxes wine, 80 do sardines, 968 do and 606 packages merchandise, 4 do samples. Passengers 19

Ignacita Spanish polacre, 235 tons, Truch, from Pernambuco 11th August, to E. Rams, with 150 pipes aguardiente, 730 barrels and 150 half do sugar, 1 box leeches.

Wessacumcon, American barque, 320 tons, C. Marsh, from Baltimore 16th June, to Zimmermann and Co., with 80 barrels spirits, 400 do rosin, 4 boxes palm leaf hats, 50 do turpentine, 40 do tobacco, 98 do chairs, 100 dozen brooms, 70 bolts sail cloth, 191,443 feet lumber.

September 15th.

Henriqueta, Sardinian polacre, 159 tons, M. Chiozza. from Aracajú, 4th August, Montevideo 11th inst., to B. Delfino, with 159 pipes and 2 half do aguardiente, 5 barrels molasse, 58 do and 279 bags sugar, 8500 pieces firewood.

Oasis, American barque, 679 tons, J. C. Creech, from Portland 7th July, to S. B. Hale and Co., with 10 baskets, 12 scythes, 12 sneethes, 2 boxes containing a stove, 40,000 bricks, 490,782 feet lumber.

September 17th.

Menai, British steamer, J. B. Schiaffino, from Montevideo 16th inst.; with 18 packages cheese' 360 bags wheat, 25 boxes and 2 bales merchandise, 1 package samples. Passengers 55.

September 18th.

Les Amis de St Jean de Luz, French barque, 239 tons, Duhart, from Pasages 21st July, Montevideo 16th inst., to Apesteguy, with 70 boxes and 2 barrels absynth, 2 do and 10 boxes brandy, 10 do vermouth, 10 do matches, 26 do pipes, 109 packages shoes, 1 do gloves, 1670 flag stones, 109 metres do, 123 barrels Roman cement. 18 do wine, 1 pair of bellows, 6 packages and 8 boxes merchandise, 5 do preserves, 61 do axes. Passengers 118

Deeso, Spanish brigantine, 127 tons, P. Bosch, from Pernambuco 14th ult., Montevideo 17th inst., to F. Arango and Co., with 946 barrels and 161 half do sugar.

SAILINGS.

September 12th.

Asuncion, American steamer, for San Nicolas, Rosario and Parana.

Menai, British steamer, for Montevideo.

Nantile, French ship, for Mauritius, dispatched by Bernal y Carrega, with 55 mules, 2 horses.

Henrica, Dutch brig, for Antwerp, dispatched by A. Blanck and Co., with 7372 dry ox and cow hides, 3,500 salted do do, 83 bales hide cuttings, 11 do calf skins, 20 do sheep skins, 40 do wool, 14 do hair, 4 do goat skins, 5 do rags, 3000 horns.

September 13th.

Pampero, British steamer, for Montevideo.

September 15th.

Guiseppe, Sardinian brig, for Genoa, dispatched by B. Viale and Co., with 25 tons bones, 2 pipes wine, 1268 dry ox and cow hides, 596 boxes mares oil.

Amistad, Brazilian barque, for the Uruguay, in ballast, dispatched by A. M. Sousa.

September 17th.

Sea Nymph, British brig, for England, dispatched by J. B. Vignal, with 8,290 salted ox and cow hides, 114 tons bones.

Grape Shot, American barque, for the United States, in *ballast*, dispatched by E. H. Folmar.

Constitucion, National steamer, for Montevideo.

Pedro II., Brazilian brig, for Parnagua, in ballast, dispatched by J. C. Meyrellés.

September 18th.

John Carver, American barque, for St. Thomas, in ballast, dispatched by Best Brothers.

Criterion British barque, for Liverpool, dispatdhed by Kerr and Grierson, with 3054 salted ox and cow hides, 4349 do horse do, 22 bales sheep skins, 11 do and 9 seroons hair, 20 bags copper, 2 bales merchandise, 104 do wool, 1 quarter cask tongues, 20 tons and 16,000 bones, 332 seroons tobacco, 2 boxes blood.

Cefiro, Spanish barque for Havana, dispatched by A. de la Riestra and Co., with 3625 qq. jerked beef, 40 dry horse hides.

Ochtertyre. British barque, for foreign ports in ballast, dispatched by Lohmann and Co., with 219 tons and 1600 lbs. guano, 39 tons bones, 90 bales sheep skins.

Shipping List of H. A. GREEN.

FOR LONDON.

British bark Anne Logan, 295 tons, A1. J. Logan master, has all her cargo engaged & shipping.

Consignees Messrs. White and Co.

FOR LONDON.

British brig Margaret and Elizabeth, 319 tons, A1. Sanderson master, now loading, and has disengaged room for tallow, salted hides and bales.

Consignee Samuel Hesse, Esq.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

British bark Neptune, 70 tons, A1. John Lefeuvre master, a regular trader, has commenced her loading and has disengaged room for tallow, salted hides and bales.

Consignees Messrs. T. Duguid and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Spanish bark, Hermosa Valenciana, 316¾ tons, A1. G. Rocofull, master; a chartered vessel and will sail in October. Can accommodate passengers.

Consignees, Messrs. E. Ochoa and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

British brig, Suffolk, 238 tons, A1. Allen master will be ready to load in a few days, and has disengaged room for heavy and light cargo.

Consignees Messrs James White and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Lubeck bark Alma, 250 tons, A1., Bramstedt, master, has all her cargo engaged and shipping.

Consignee to Order.

FOR ANTWERP.

Spanish brig Clara, 152 tons, Manuel Sunico, master, has all her cargo engaged and shipping.

Consignee J. Galarraga Esq.

FOR ANTWERP.

Danish brig Ceres, 172 tons, A1., E. Holst master, a chartered vessel and will have quick despatch.

Consignees, Messrs. Treussein and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Dutch bark, H. E. Susanna. 360 tons, A1, Vanveen, master a new vessel and one of the finest in the port, will be ready to load in the course of 15 days, and has disengaged room for salted hides and light freight.

Consignees, Vicente Casares and Sons.

FOR NEW YORK.

American bark Gipsey, tons, Mallard master, has all her cargo engaged and shipping.

Messrs Zimmermann Frazier and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

American ship, Margaret Eliza, 544 tons, A1., Straut master, a regular trader, and a most superior conveyance.

Consignees, Messrs. Freyer Brothers.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.

Vessels calling in the Channel for orders

British brig, Lady Mona, 196 tons, A1., Hull master.

Consignees Messrs. Gifford Brothers.

British bark, Ochtertyre, 221 tons, Y1., Spencer, master.

Consignees, Messrs Thomas Duguid and Co.

Hannoverian brig Anna, 196 tons, A1., L. Fredericks master.

Consignees. Messrs. D. T. Visser and Co.

British brig Lavinia, 177 tons A1. J. Fall master.

Consignees, Messrs. Frias brothers.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

British brig, Astarté 328 tons, A1. Crossley master.

Consignees, Messrs. R. & J. Carlisle & Co.

For further particulars respecting the above mentioned vessels, please apply to their respective consignees, or to

HENRY A. GREEN,

No. 51 Calle Reconquista.

BRITISH PACKET.

The office of this Journal has been removed to No. 71 calle Representantes, in the second story, fronting the street; where subscriptions are received, and Communications and Advertisements may be left. As heretofore single numbers may also be had at the Book Store of Messrs. Van Aller and Son, Recoba Nueva No. 72, and any correspondence left there will be duly forwarded to the Office.

NOTICE.

A reward will be paid to any person or persons who will give such information [at the British Consulate in this City], as may lead to the apprehension of five desertors, who left the British brig Isabella lying at Santa Cándida, on the night of the 25th último, taking with them said vessels new jolly boat, [clulker built. abeut 18 feet long] four oars and all her sails and rigging, as well as one of the ship's studding sails. The mens names and description are as follow.

Williams—About 45 years of age, about 5 feet 4 inches, fair, with gray in his hair—a Welchman.

Manson—Is about 5 feet 2 inches, fair and spotted complexion, with rather sandy whiskers.

Green—Is about 5 feet 2½ inches fair, and about 24 years of age.

Stevenson—Is tall and stout, large features, and black hair, about 24 years—a native of Scotland.

Wolf—Same height and build, abot 38 years old— a Swede.

FRANK PARISH.

Buenos Ayres, 19th September 1856.

COOK WANTED.

Wanted in a Bachelor's establishment, a thorough good Cook, an Englishwoman preferred. Apply at No. 32 Calle Piedad. sep20—2p

WANTED.

A situation, by a married man aged 30 years, without any children, as gardener and his wife as cook or house-keeper. Can give good references. Apply at Calle Piedad No 96. sep13-1

TO RENT.

One third of a league of superior land for sheep, with permanent running water on it, situatee near the Higueritas in the Banda Oriental. For terms and particulars apply at Paseo Julio No. 34 & 35. Sp6-6p

FOR SALE AT CALLE MAYPU NO. 4.

Superior Port wine, in casks and bottles, Champagne, Rhenish wine, Scotch ale, and a small lot of 1st quality salted beef, in barrels. Sp6-3p

COLLECTIONS &c. &c.

The undersigned offers his services for collecting accounts, taking out passports permits, &c.; and hopes by strict attention to give satisfaction to his employers. The most respoctable can be given. Apply at the Whaleboat Office, No. 30 Calle de Julio. aug30-6p

JOHN DONLEVY.

MERCANTILE COURSE.

Book-keeping, accounting, Spanish and English languages.

Theoretical and practical instruction in the above, imparted under an easy and a most accurate system, gained by long experience in teaching by

Joseph G. Cadiz.

Calle Santa Clara No. 79.

Translations and other Documents executed properly.

WINES.

In the store Calle de Representantes No. 69 there is always on hand a select stock of very superior wines; as also of a class for daily consumption.—St Julien, Maryaux, haut, Saternes, Bordeaux, in cases and casks; Sherry wines of excellent quality Hock and Hungary wines, also in cases and casks. Champagne of the most select marks. Purchasers will be accomodated with any required quan-

MERCHANT VESSELS FROM SEA IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AIRES ON THE 11TH INST.

Date of Arrival.		Class.	Names.	Tons.		Consignees	Destinations.
BRITISH.							
Jan.	26	Bk.	Ocean Sprite	233	Kayll	Best Brothers	Liverpool.
June	22	Bk.	Anne Logan	295	Logan	J. White & Co.	
July	16	Bg.	Lady Mona	196	Hall	Gifford Brothers	
Aug.	3	Bk.	Neptune	287	Lefeuvre	T. Duguid & Co.	
Aug.	8	Bg.	Margaret Elizabeth	319	Saunderson	Samuel Hesse	
Aug.	22	Bk.	Gaucho	337	Grayson	Tomkinson & Co.	
Aug.	22	Bg.	Suffolk	238	Allen	J. White & Co.	
Aug.	23	Bk.	Lord Haddo	292	Brotherston	Rennie Tweedie & Co.	
Aug.	26	Bg.	Astarte	327	Toosby	Carlisle & Co.	
Aug.	30	Bk.	Devonvale	283	Wyllie	Rennie Tweedie & Co.	
Aug.	30	Bk.	Marchioness of Douro	338	Moncrieff	Rennie Tweedie & Co.	
Sep.	6	Sp.	Sword Fish	345	Robertson	Getting & Co.	
Sep.	7	Bk.	Tickler	162	Weale	Best Brothers	
Sep.	8	Bk.	Golden Eagle	277	Cope	Drabble Brothers	
Sep.	9	Bg.	Christiana Carnall	216	Brokenshar	Duguid & Co.	
Sep.	9	Bg.	Lavinia	177	Fall	Frias Brothers	
Sep.	13	Bg.	Texian	191	Quine	J. B. Vignal	
AMERICAN.							
July	17	Bk.	Gipsy	295	Mallard	Zimmermann Frazier & Co.	
July	18	Bk.	Mento	281	Savage	Zimmermann Frazier & Co.	
July	27	Bk.	Three Brothers	263	Sheriff	E. Senillosa	
Aug.	8	Bk.	Rainbow	242	Hughes	Folmar	
Aug.	18	Sp.	Margaret Eliza	548	Strout	Freyer Brothers	
Aug.	22	Bk.	Z. D.	311	Baxter	Hale & Co.	
Aug.	23	Sp.	Antelope	507	Clark	Von Seutter & Co.	
Aug	24	Rk.	Fidel Wave	361	White	J. Barth	
Aug.	26	Bk.	Miguelon	182	Savory	Folmar & Co.	
Aug.	26		Kate and Alice	182	Savory	T. B. Coffin	
Aug.	26	Bk.	John Gardner	487	Scobie	Hale & Co.	
Aug.	26	Bk.	William Schroder	238	Upton	D. Gowland & Co.	
Aug.	28	Bk.	Constance	384	Chandler	Brenholm	
Aug.	29	Bk.	Mary Broughton	322	Bowers	Zimmermann Frazier & Co.	
Aug.	30	Bk.	Hamilton	272	Webster	Zimmermann Frazier & Co.	
Sep.	4	Sp.	Juniper	513	Le Favor	Folmar & Co.	
Sep.	6	Bk.	Swan	339	Leiman	Zimmermann Frazier & Co.	
Sep.	7	Sp.	Bay State	592	Simons	Hale & Co.	
Sep.	13	Bk.	Wessacumcon	320	Marsh	Zimmermann Frazier & Co.	
Sep.	15	Bk.	Oasis	679	Creech	Hale & Co.	
FRENCH.							
April	6	Bk.	Henri et Louise	192	Soques	Gautier & Audrin	
May	13	Sp.	St. François	346	Nremont	Binoud & Lafourcade	
July	26	Bk.	Industrie	126	Gelie	J. C. Thompson	
Aug.	2	Sch.	Compadrito	84	Lemie	E. D. Risso	
Aug.	8	Sp.	Nouvelle Antoniette	539	Herve	Charavel	
Aug.	9	Sp.	Georgina	466	Morin	Dunoyer	
Aug.	22	Bk.	Mario	250	Rouvier	Teisserenc & Co.	
Aug.	27	Bk.	Coriolan	210	Pertus	Despouy	
Aug.	28	Sp.	Frederick	357	Venard	Dunoyer	
Sep.	7	Bg.	Frederick Eugenie	167	Loubet	Gautier & Co.	
Sep.	12	Sp.	Canrobert	636	Daigre	Binoud & Co.	
Sep.	13	Sp.	Racine	469	Delaunay	Llavallol & Sons	
Sep.	18	Bk.	Les Amis de St. J. de Luz	239	Duhart	Apesteguy	
SPANISH.							
June	11	Bk.	Magdalena	252	Aguierre	Ochoa & Co.	
July	4	Bk.	Sirena	300	Botet	Zumarán & Co.	
July	14	Pol.	Rosario	171	Durall	Martinez & Sons	
July	18	Bg.	Ferrolano	130	Diaz	P. Alvaro	
July	18	Bk.	Caridad	230	Barceló	Llavallol & Sons	
July	20	Pol.	Luisa	202	Alsina	Llavallol & Sons	
July	25	Bg.	Clara	152	Simico	J. Galarraga	
Aug.	3	Bk.	Merceditas	203	Font	F. Senillosa	
Aug.	9	Bg.	Cacique	160	Austrich	Martinez & Sons	
Aug.	16	Pol.	Dorotea	190	Nerre	Arango & Co.	
Aug.	17	Bg.	Soberano	412	Colomé	E. Ochoa & Co.	
Aug.	18	Pol.	Venturita	180	Maristany	Costa & Co.	
Aug.	16	Pol.	Amalia	212	Beltran	Dickson & Co.	
Aug.	18	Bg.	Pirro	212	Guardiola	Llavallol & Sons	
Aug.	24	Bg.	Felipe	238	Coll	Llavallol & Sons	
Aug.	26	Pol.	Calipso	220	Oliver	Llavallol & Sons	
Aug.	20	Bg.	Pepito	171	Botet	F. Senillosa	
Aug.	26	Bg.	San José	230	Gali	F. Arango & Co.	
Aug.	26	Pol.	Celestina	175	Gileta	Machain Brothers	
Aug.	28	Pol.	Sofia	224	Garriga	F. Senillosa	
Aug.	28	Bg.	Centinela	214	Guisandi	Llavallol & Sons	
Aug.	28	Pol.	Esperanza	180	Abril	Llavallol & Sons	
Aug.	29	Sp.	Union	216	Garrido	S. Soriano	
Aug.	30	Bk.	Hermosa Valenciana	390	Rocafull	Ochoa & Co.	
Sep.	4	Bgn.	Pepe	154	Mora y Roset	Senillosa	
Sep.	5	Pol.	Victoria	242	Matas	Ochoa & Co.	
Sep.	5	Bg.	Serafin	165	Goites	Bunge & Co.	
Sep.	6	Pol.	Merceditas	145	Duran	La Serna & Co.	
Sep.	6	Pol.	Tomas	200	Roses	La Serna & Co.	
Sep.	6	Bk.	Rosa y Carmen	402	Maristany	Ochoa & Co.	
Sep.	7	Pol.	Madrona	133	Alsina	Zumarán & Co.	
Sep.	7	Bg.	Mundaques	180	Zulueta	Ochoa & Co.	
Sep.	7	Bg.	Ciro	234	Estape	Arango & Co.	
Sep.	7	Pol.	Acancia	200	Millet	De La Serna	
Sep.	11	Bgn.	Adelina	124	Soto	Llavallol & Sons	
Sep.	13	Pol.	Ignacita	235	Truch	E. Rams and Co.	
Sep.	18	Bgn.	Deseo	137	P. Bosch	F. Arango & Co.	
BELGIAN.							
Sep.	3	Bg.	Pauline	221	Haussen	Zimmermann Frazier & Co.	
SARDINIAN.							
Feb.	10	Bg.	Concezione	132	Chiazza	B. Delfino	
May	14	Bg.	Feliz	260	Carnogli	Repetto & Co.	
July	21	Bg.	Roma	232	Pozzo	G. Bertarelli & Co.	
Aug.	6	Pol.	Union	242	Furmento	B. Delfino	
Aug.	16	Bg.	Apollo	210	Pagliano	Caprile	
Aug.	22	Bk.	Duca di Genova	205	Figari	Caprile	
Aug.	24	Pol.	Abdul Mejid	286	Protesta	Viale & Co.	
Aug.	26	Pol.	Marina	—	—	Delfino	
Sep.	10	Bg.	Hidra	139	Pezzolo	Caprile	
Sep.	13	Pol.	Corribo II	258	Zino	Viale & Co.	
Sep.	15	Pol.	Henriqueta	159	Chiazza	Delfino	
BRAZILIAN.							
Mar.	16	Bg.	Copernico	—	—	—	
May	13	Bg.	Alberto	—	—	—	
May	25	Bg.	Tonelero				
June	14	Bk.	Princesa	227	Finsa	Buxareo	
June	27	Bk.	Conceiçao	546	Ormella	F. Cibils	
June	28	Bg.	Convençao	170	Sousa	F. Arango & Co.	
July	18	Bk.	Saudade	355	Santa Ana	Martinez & Sons	
Aug.	21	Bk.	Constancia	223	Barbosa	Martinez & Sons	
Aug.	26	Bg.	Annibal	196	Santa Rita	Arango & Co.	
Aug.	26	Bg.	Principe Alfonso	—	—	In quarantine	
Aug.	27	Bk.	Planeta	293	Cunha	Martinez & Sons	
Sep.	4	Bg.	Navegante	256	Gomez	Buxareo & Co.	
Sep.	6	Bk.	Rufina	305	Pereyra	G. da Costa Brothers	
Sep.	8	Bg.	Maria Rosa.	126	Carvalho	Arango & Co.	
Sep.	9	Bg.	Marinho 2.º	289	Multez	Arango & Co.	
DAMISH.							
Aug.	15	Bg.	Ceres	200	Holst	Treussein & Co.	
HANNOVERIAN.							
Jan.	9	Sp.	Norge	600	Solberg	J. Rick & Co.	
July	18	Bg.	Anna	169	Frericks	Visser & Co.	
Sep.	6	Bg.	Stade	180	Rieper	Getting & Co.	
HAMBURG.							
April	6	Bk.	Daniel Ross	480	Kessel	Schroder & Co.	
May	19	Bg.	Teresia Oscar	114	Brandt	Zimmermann Frazier & Co.	
May	22	Sp.	Hampden				
Aug.	1	Bk.	Maria	116	Moller	Gayen & Co.	
SWEDISH.							
Sep.	12	Bg.	Sophia	164	Soderstrom	D. T. Visser & Co.	

Date of Arrival.		Class.	Names.	Tons.		Consigens.e
BREMEN.						
Aug.	27	Bk.	Herschell	306	Raschen	Arango & Co.
Sep.	9	Bg.	Teutonia	242	Bubling	Treussein & Co.
LUBEC.						
July	14	Bk.	Alma	250	Bramstedt	Hesse & Co.
DUTCH.						
Aug.	24	Bk.	H. E. Susanne	363	Vanveen	Casares & Sons

REPEATED ADVERTISEMENTS.

PENMANSHIP.

José Andres Garcia, professor of comercial or antiangular penmanship, engages to impart, in 15, 20 or 25 lessons a uniform, easy, and showing hand now universally patronised by the Fair sex, on account of its delicacy and elegance, and specially adapted to book keeping, epistolary correspondence etc., etc.

Mr. G. also teaches, Spanish, Arithmetic and Geography, either in private families, or at his residence No. 175 Calle Corrientes. aug30-c.o.

TO CAPTAINS & CONSIGNEES.

In deference to the interests of our maritime commerce, and at the request of several distinguished individuals, natives and foreigners, the Society of River Pilots has reconsidered their determination of extinguishing the light so long kept up gratuitously on board their ship stationed at Point Indio; and in consequence acquaints the Captains and Consignees of sea going vessels, that in the meantime no alteration will take place in the arrangements at Point Indio, and that they will also continue to keep up the light on board the State Guardship, "25 de Mayo," anchored in the Outer Roads; and that in the event of any alteration in either respect, due notice will be given. aug30 c.o.

A young married couple with good recommendation wish a situation together in town, as steward and cook, laundress or house work. Apply at Reconquista street No. 181.

WANTED.

In the North American Seminary, a male and female teacher. Apply to Principal at No. 75 Calle Maypú. aug2.

ALEXANDER MARSHALL.

If still in this country, the abovementioned will hear of something to his advantage, on applying at the grocery store No. 119 Calle Defensa; and any information respecting him will also be gratefully received at the same place. aug23-6p.

SITUATION WANTED.

Two single Englishmen from one of the best agricultural counties in Great Britain wish to take sheep on shares; or to take charge of a kitchen garden with orchard and fruit trees. The most respectable references can be given. Apply to Messrs. Harris and Crews, Calle Parque No. 152. aug9 c.o.

TO LET.

Two furnished rooms for single gentlemen, at the Quinta of Mrs Stoddart, in Talcahuano street, 6 squares from the Parque to the North. aug23.

IRON CHESTS.

Very strong, solid and heavy, of various sizes, and of the best patent, are on sale at moderate prices, in the store of

JOHN EASTMAN & Co.

aug9 6p No. 5 calle Defensa.

NORTH AMERICAN SEMINARY.

The Principal of the above Institution, having been engaged in the tuition of youth for more than 0 years in various countries, and having a familiar acquaintance with the system so successfully pursued in the United States, from which country he has just arrived; has taken charge of this establishment, which has been reorganised and will be conducted with all the ability and energy, which long experience and success will enable him to diffuse into all its departments.

In addition to the usual branches of a thorough English education, the course of study will include Latin, French, Spanish, German, Mathematics, Book-keeping, Music and Drawing.

In the young ladies department, special attention will be given to the polite and ornamental branches.

The Principal flatters himself that from long experience in teaching English to Spanish children, he will be particularly adapted to the Spanish youth of this City, who are desirous of learning that language.

Excellent and ample accomodations are made for the reception of boarding pupils, who will be under the constant supervision of the Principal.

A programme &c., can be obtained on application to the Principal, at No. 75 Calle Maypú, or after the 1st September at 175 Calle Corrientes.

aug2-c.o. *Henry R. Nicholson.*

TO LET.

1 or 2 unfurnished rooms. Apply at calle Piedad No. 274. aug2

SOAP MANUFACTORY.

Saladero del Alto.

The partnership heretofore existing between William Downes and Gustav Fuss, in the Soap Manufactory is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Fuss is charged with the liquidation of all pending accounts. Saladero del Alto, June 1st., 1856.

William Downes—Gustav Fuss.

IMPERIAL

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Instituted MDCCCIII.

1 *Old Broad Street* & 16 *Pall Mall, London.*

For insuring houses and other buildings goods, wares, merchandises, manufacturing and farming stock, ships in port, harbour or dock, and the cargoes of such ships; also ships building and repairing; barges and other vessels on navigable rivers and canals, and goods on board such vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in Foreign Countries.

FROM LOSR OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

SUBSCRIBED & INVESTED CAPITAL.

ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

DIRECTORS.

MARTIN TUCKER SMITH, Esq., M. P. Chairman.
THOMAS G. BARCLAY, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

James C. C. Bell, Esq.	Daniel Milfred, Esq.
Robert C. S. Bevan, Esq.	Claud Neilson Esq.
A. H. Branquet, Esq.	John Reott, Esq.
Charles F. Cobb, Esq.	J. Horsley Palmer, Esq.
Andrew Colville, Esq.	Henry Pearce, Esq.
George H. Cutter, Esq.	Henry J. Prescott, Esq.
Henry Davidson, Esq.	George Reid, Esq.
Arch. Hastie, Esq M. P.	W. R. Robinson, Esq.
Samuel Hibbert Esq.	Newman Smith, Esq.
William Syail, Esq.	

Ex-DIRECTORS.

Charles Cave, Esq.	James G. Murdoch, Esq.
George Field, Esq.	Joseph Reid, Esq.
George Hibbert, Esq.	Alexander Stewart, Esq.

AUDITORS.

James Brand, Esq.	Joshua Lockwood, Esq.
E. H. Chapman, Esq.	R. Twinning Jurr Esq.
Sir John Kirkland	

Ex-AUDITORS.

SIR CHARLES RUGGE PRICE, Bart.

Prospectuses of the Company, and every information relative to Insurances may be obtained on application to

Messrs. Plowes Atkinson & Co. Agents.

Buenos Aires, Calle Perú No. 83.

Jy19 15p.

THE

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL *TWO MILLIONS,*

IN 100,000 SHARES OF £ 20 EACH.

TRUSTEES—JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq., & JOHN NAYLOR Esq.

Directors, &c., in Liverpool.

Charles Turner, Esq., Chairman. John Bramley Moore, Esq. M. P., and Ralph Brocklebank, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

Michael Belcher, Esq.	Richard Houghton, Esq.
George Booker, Esq.	Edward Jonston, Esq.
Thomas Bouch, Esq.	Roger Lyon Jones, Esq.
Michael Bousfield, Esq.	James Lawrence, Esq.
David Cannon, Esq.	Robert M'Andrew, Esq
Thomas Dover, Esq.	W. J. Marrow Esq.
Robert Ellison Harvay Esq.	Francis Maxwell, Esq.
James Holme, Esq.	William Smith, Esq.
Thomas Dyson Hornby, Esq.	John Torr, Esq.
George H. Horsfall, Esq.	

AUDITORS William Titherington, Esq , and John Dickinson, Esq., SURGEON---Hugh Neill, F. R. A. S. SURVEYOR---Samuel Holme, Esq. SOLICITOR---Septimus Booker, Esq. MANAGER AND ACTUARY—Percy M. M. Dove, Esq.

The undersigned beg to inform their friends and the public that they have been appointed Agents to this Company, and are empowered to effect insurances on dwelling Houses, warehouses, & merchandise at moderate premiums they will also receiue proposals for Life Insurance.

The large capital of the Company, the number and influence of its Proprietors, together with its successful management, enable it to rank with the most eligible offices in England as regards the security and advantages offered to the Public. This Company will always distinguish itself by its prompness in the settlement of just claims. No charge is made for the Policy, and those insured by this Company have the unusual advantage of being covered against losses occasioned by Gas Explosions.

For full particulars apply to the Agents

BROWNELS GREY & Co.

Jy12-12p No. 15, calle Maypú.